

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 2026

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.  
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 500,000.  
Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS : Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum. 6 " 4 " 3 " ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. E. W. RUTTER, Manager, HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND ..... 4,000,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS : CHAIRMAN—HON. JOHN BELL-IRVING.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq. C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq. W. G. BRODIE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. L. POSECKER, Esq. J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. N. A. SIEKS, Esq. B. LAYTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER, SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS : For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum. For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum. For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1888.

**RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.**

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOK, but should send them be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION;

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1888.

[8]

## Auctions.

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

MONDAY,

the 10th of September, 1888, at 5 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 1st September, 1888. [868]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of September, 1888, at 5 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years.

Approved CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager, HONGKONG BRANCH.

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FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION;

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1888.

[9]

**NOTICE.**

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMasters AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Indentured

is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1888.

[9]

## Intimations.

### KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

JUST RECEIVED.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF ARTISTS' MATERIALS

Consisting of

HEYLS' OIL AND WATER COLOURS.

(For which we are Agents in China and Japan).

Equal in quality and about half the price of other Makers.

NEW STRETCHED CANVASSES.

NEW WATER COLOUR SABLE AND OIL BRUSHES.

J. MCNEILL WHISTLER, Esq., P.R.B.A., WRITES :—

Dear Sirs,—I have been working with the Colors you sent me for trial, and am greatly pleased with the qualities.

Certainly no painter has come to me in more perfect condition—EXCELLENTLY GROUND—

firm and free from excess of oil.

The colors themselves are of remarkable purity and brilliancy. I would specially notice among the simpler ones the great richness and golden beauty of your series of Ochres—Roman, Brown, Transparent, etc., the warmth of your Venetian Red, Brown Red, etc., etc.

I mean certainly to deal with you as long as you persevere in furnishing materials of the same quality, and have no doubt that all painters will be only too pleased to encourage the ultimate success of excellent wares AT HALF THE PRICE extorted from them by the other dealers of the day.

I am, Sirs, J. MCNEILL WHISTLER.

CHICHESTER, March 14th, 1888.

To Messrs. GEHR. HEYL & CO., CHARLOTTENBURG, near BERLIN.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1888. [7]

INITIATIONS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

OUR NEW SEASON'S  
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

ARE NOW READY.

Flower Parcels of 50 Packets, price, \$10.00  
" " 25 " " 5.00  
Vegetable " " 45 " " 7.50  
Single Packets at list prices.

SPECIAL FLORIST'S SEEDS.

In Packets of six or more named varieties,  
viz:-

CLOVE PINKS—PANSIES—PHLOX—  
HOLLYHOCKS—PORTULACA, VERBENA  
and PETUNIA.

MIGNONETTE MACHEL

(The New Variety).

Priced Catalogue on application.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 31st August, 1888.

MARRIAGE.

On the 4th July, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Wellington, New Zealand, by the Rev. J. Still, ALBERT ALGAR, (late of Hongkong and Shanghai); only son of John Algar, Bulleigh Salterton, Devon, England, deceased, to CLARA, youngest daughter of Peter Facey Hoskin, of New Plymouth, New Zealand, deceased.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1888.

SUNDAY LABOUR.

The present agitation for the restriction of Sunday labour in the waters of this colony reflects great credit on the promoters of the much desired boon. Although the movement appears to have originated with the Church, we think the State ought to take the matter in hand and frame such regulations for work in the harbour, that the loading and unloading of ships on the day which is pre-eminently set apart for rest should effectually be put a stop to.

The religious side of the question is, of course, uppermost in the minds of the clerical promoters of the movement; and although they deserve credit for acting according to their convictions, yet we think their ground of contention is indefensible. If Sunday labour is to be restricted or stopped at all in our harbour, the basis of the movement must rest on something firmer and more unshakable than merely religious principles are. Religion is no slave of days. There is not a title of evidence in what we term the New Dispensation in favour of religious worship being carried out on the Sabbath in preference to any other day in the week. There is no Gospel prohibition whatever against labour being indulged in on Sundays. We all remember the stern rebuke levelled by the founder of Christianity at the Pharisaical fraternity for their over-scrupulousness in Sabbath keeping. Combine this with his direct injunction as to the privacy of prayer, and it will be seen that the spirit of Christian worship, as far as form, time, and other outer conditions are concerned, is in direct antagonism to the Mosaic injunction. Christian worship is a reform of and a vast improvement on the Mosaic law. Whatever may have been the merits of the Mosaic Dispensation as regards the question of Sabbath worship, it is undeniable that it cannot stand the test of modern science, exegesis or criticism. The rest enjoined for the seventh day of the week in commemoration of the Godhead's resting from his labours of the six-days' creation is as puerile and as easily exploded as the geological impossibility of the universe having been created in six days is incontrovertible. Of course, commentators, when pressed by the utter absurdity of the Biblical record, have resorted to the "six epochs" theory—another invention destitute of foundation, since the word "day" is much more frequently used in the Old Testament as the usual period of twenty-four hours, than as undefined epochs; and in the Mosaic record, it is expressly employed in the former sense, as each of the Mosaic days was made up of "a morning and an evening."

Leaving aside the religious view of the Sunday suspension of labour question, we have only the human, the practical, or the economical side of the subject to consider; and it is on these grounds that we unconditionally adhere to the suspension movement. This is the grand desideratum of the working classes. Whether we toil with brains or with hands, a periodical suspension and rest are necessary. Our nervous as well as our muscular systems are very frail machines; rest is as necessary to them as work is. Mental or muscular over-exertion is detrimental to the human economy. Life's burden is heavy enough to require the weary bearer to lay it aside for a while by the roadside. Continuity of mental or muscular labour is destructive of its intensity; all the products of imperfect activity are like so many spurious children, who are deservedly rejected by society. Life in Hongkong is sufficiently dull, dreary and toilsome during the six days of the week to allow of the seventh day being devoted to relaxation, mental as well as bodily. The greed of lucre displayed by our shippers and our merchants requires curtailment and moderation, or else Hongkong may be apt to fall into the position of slave market, on a par with Morocco or the Sudan. The European floating population of this colony are taxed with enough work during the week to entitle them to a healthy respite which *dies solle* comes round. If this periodical suspension contributes to the health and vigour of the labouring classes in temperate climates, it is assuredly an imperative necessity in tropical, land-locked and oppressive Hongkong. The most judicious principles of humanity and philanthropy demand a complete cessation of labour on Sundays, not only in our harbour but in all our offices and business

centres. It is to be hoped the movement which has been set on foot to obtain Government sanction to such an important measure will meet with the unconditional approbation of the Legislative Council. We cannot foresee what measures, repressive or coercive, will be enforced by a paternal Government to effect this end, but are strongly inclined to believe that some means, some legal measure will be found to stop Sunday labour in the harbour; in imitation of those regulations which obtain in the port of London, and in all other ports of the vast British Empire.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS AND THE CHINESE.

LONDON, 6th September, 1888.

Congress has passed a bill forbidding the return of Chinese after leaving the United States and cancelling all tickets of identity.

GERMAN COLONISATION.

LONDON, August 29th.

The Germans have occupied Adelcar, cutting off the trade of Accra with Salgha and the interior.

"FRIAR'S BALSM."

LONDON, August 30th.

Friar's Balsam has been scratched for the St. Leger.

TYphoon in MANILA.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Spanish Consul for the following telegram, dated Bolinao the 7th inst. at 4.20 p.m.:-

"A typhoon is raging to the E. N. E. of Manila, near the Coast of Luzon. Its direction has not so far been ascertained."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE agent of the Messageries Maritimes Co. courteously informs us that the Company's steamship *Djennéh*, with the next French mail, left Saigon at 3 p.m. to-day for this port.

A NEW song is called "My Mother's Hand." We suspect it is a sequel to "Mamma's Slipper," and when introduced among the children "there's music in the hair!"

A TELEGRAM from Cairo says that, according to latest news from Wady Hala, the Nile is now rising; and the Egyptian cotton crop is regarded as safe, and expected to prove the largest on record.

A REGULAR meeting of St. John Lodge of Hongkong, No. 618 S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on the 13th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

A BELL to check the license of lawyers in the court examination of witnesses was read a second time on August 23rd in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly. This is a move in the direction.

COMPOUNDING A FELONY.—Judge: "You are here on a charge of stealing wood, and are liable to pay a fine. Do you plead guilty or not guilty?" Prisoner: "That depends, your honour, whether the fine is a big one or not!"

TO-MORROW morning, between 9 and 10.30 o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting code pennant C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service, at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

COLONIAL CHAPLAIN (to sick official)—You are aware, dear brother, that you are about to die? Official—Yes; I am aware of it. Colonial Chaplain—And do you feel that you can go with resignation? Sick Official—Yes; but I'm going without resignation. We die, you know, but we never resign.

ABOUT two o'clock this morning a sailor on the *Duke of Buckingham* went aboard having come ashore without leave. He was pretty "full," and a few minutes later was heard to fall overboard. Search was at once made, but the strong tide in midstream, where the steamer was, appeared to have carried him away, for he was not seen again.

By kind permission of Colonel D. G. Anderson the Regimental Band will play in the Public Gardens on the 9th Sept. (Sunday), from 9 to 10 p.m. The following will be the programme:-

March...."The Consul's Farewell"....Tremm...  
Selection...."Crown Diamonds"....Auber.  
Valse...."La Reine"...."La Reine"....Godfrey.  
Fantasia...."La Danse de Bellini"....Godfrey.  
Gavotte...."Semper"....Lee.

JOHN MORAN, Bandmaster.

FROM a telegram, dated Rome, August 14th, it appears that the destruction by the Abyssinians of the 350 auxiliary troops, with all their Italian officers, occurred while the invaders of Abyssinian territory were attacking Sagania city. The disaster has been officially attributed to the treachery of native allies, who joined the Abyssinians during the fight.

THERE is said to be an alarming scarcity of water in many of the large towns of Great Britain, and the larger cities, as Liverpool and Manchester, are threatened with a water famine. In view of this state of things, it is proposed to bring sea water in pipes from the coast to the inland towns, the sea water to be used for baths, closets, watering streets, flushing sewers and extinguishing fires. The scheme is said to meet with much favor.

WE read that on the coast of Barlovento, Mexico, particularly about Misanla, where rabbit dogs are frightfully numerous, sea-baths are regarded as a sovereign remedy for hydrophobia. When a mad dog runs amuck there the parties bitten are bundled off to the shore as speedily as possible, and put through a course of night's systematic bathing. The oldest inhabitants declare that hydrophobia has never been known to develop in a patient who has undergone this treatment. Domestic animals, with the trouble are subjected to the same process, and it is said the results are equally efficacious, save in the case of mules, with which it is utterly futile.

A JAPANESE native paper states that the possession of the Miike Coal Mine has been formally handed over to Mr. Sasaki, whose tender was the highest. The payment of the yearly instalments of the purchase price has been guaranteed by the Mitsubishi.

A TELEGRAM from Paris, dated the 19th ult., informs us that General Boulanger, in addition to being elected by a large majority for the departments of Somme and Charente, was also re-elected by a narrow majority for the *Departement du Nord*. So that, notwithstanding all that has been said and written to the contrary, Boulanger is still an important factor in French politics.

THE *Hiogo News* reports that the U. S. *Junta* was run into by a Japanese man-of-war during a fog in Chemulpo (Corea) harbour, and so badly damaged that she had to be beached to prevent her sinking.

THE steamship *Paris*, which has been employed for a considerable time running as a night boat between this port and Canton, has been laid up for repair and alterations. In addition to undergoing a thorough overhaul, the *Paris* will have her engines compounded. The repairs and alterations, we are informed, will be carried out by a Chinese engineering firm, whose tender is stated to have been \$6,000 below that of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.

THE following, according to a Japanese native contemporary, is a comparative return of imports and exports at Fusan, Gensan, and Jinsen, for three years, ending last year:

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Imports	1,356,298	8,212,153	2,251,517
Exports	1,351,857	1,183,611	2,345,514

The value of gold dust exported, from the three ports for four months, ending February last was as follows:-

	January, 1887.	February, 1888.
Japanese	1,049	7,000
Chinese	1,049	7,000

The imports and exports at Gensan, during March last amounted to yen 222,536 in value, of which yen 136,856 passed through the hands of Japanese, yen 50,753 of Chinese, and yen 34,917 of Korean merchants.

OUR ancient enemy, Daniel Edward Bandmann, tragedian, has found his "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" experiment in London a rather expensive luxury. When Dan'l opened his show at the Opera Comique to a house full of dead-heads, the audience, we are told, laughed immoderately; they thought it was circus clowning instead of Trompetblower's usual high tragedy. After the last act the champion blackguard of the stage made a speech; he said he was not a *debutante* in London—no, worse luck!—and that he was not going to wash his dirty linen on the stage (how considerate of the eminent (h)actor)—but that he would throw himself on the law and on the generosity of the press and public. Unluckily the public had no generosity to spare for Bandmann, and the law didn't want such a heavy weight chucked against it, and so it gave him the option of shutting up his theatre or going "behind the bars" for contempt of court. What did the press do? The members of the Fourth Estate remembered Mrs. Rousby, Krämer-Smith, and numerous other victims of the bravo of the modern stage, and placidly allowed Mr. Bandmann to wallow in the mud. We wonder what Sir George Phillipps thinks now of his model actor and what our learned Q.C. thinks of his once highly esteemed and most estimable client!

SEPTEMBER is the very worst month in the year for typhoons, and accordingly the news which reaches us from the Spanish Consul, that a typhoon is raging in the North Pacific, E. N. E. from Manila, need surprise no one. The information left the Philippines yesterday at 4.30 p.m. and at 7 p.m. the various Treaty ports were informed by the Government Astronomer in Hongkong that the typhoon was at that time making the dust fly on the east coast of Formosa. No word is said in either communication about the direction of the wind, but by this afternoon's weather report the wind at Bolinao is S.E., while at Manila it is S.W. with a force of from 1 to 2, which of course indicates nothing as far as the centre is concerned. The east coast of Luzon, as indicated, is about 300 miles from this port, and the east of Formosa about 400. With the wind East on the Formosa coast yesterday the centre should have been about 300 miles from us, but whether the storm is approaching the port directly, or simply passing by in its usual course up the Formosa Channel, will scarcely be known till Sunday morning has arrived. Out of twelve typhoons which raged near the coast of Luzon in the years '84 and '85 only two passed through or near Hongkong, while most of them found their way either up to Japan or burst into the continent of China somewhere near Foochow or Chusan. The average rate of progress up in this latitude is about 88 miles an hour so that noon to-morrow should be past and gone before the centre reaches us, if at all.

Now that the English cricketers are getting into something like their proper form, the Australian Eleven are having a rather warm time of it. The first real *Tartar* they caught, after a series of matches abandoned owing to rain, was Gloucestershire at Clifton, who with 214 and 312 against 153 and 126 won handsomely by 247 runs. Then came the Australian's second test match with an All England Eleven at Kennington Oval. In this international contest the Australians were simply outplayed at all points of the game. Winning the toss the Australian captain (McDonnell) elected to take first innings, but the team could do nothing against the deliveries of the Lancashire professional Briggs, who took five wickets for 27 runs; and were all disposed of for a total of 80 runs. Although Grace failed to come off, scoring a single, and Walter Read and John Shuter (the only two other gentlemen players in the eleven) did nothing extraordinary, the English professionals appeared to have had, by a good deal, the worst of the exterminating war. Civilized man killed in the year '86 of wild elephants 7, tigers 1,464, leopards 4,051, bears 1,668, wolves 6,725, hyenas 2,650 and of other animals 6,852, making the total destruction of animal life to be 22,417, or about 62 per day throughout the lands and territories of British dominion.

HOLLAND, according to the New York *Maritime Register*, is very anxious to extend its trade with foreign countries, as it finds that its trans-oceanic trade is chiefly with its own colonies, and that even this trade is becoming rather a transit than an import and export one. In order to promote trade there has been formed in Holland an association named "The Foreign Country," (Het Buitenland). It is proposed that the first work to be done by the association is to raise funds to send young Dutchmen abroad to serve as clerks in foreign commercial houses, in order to learn the business and in time to establish Dutch houses of their own. It is proposed, not only to pay the travelling expenses of the young men, but whenever necessary to allow them a certain sum to live upon until they can become self-supporting. Of course every care will be taken to send out only young men well qualified to further the project—the extension of Dutch commerce. Whether the undertaking will succeed will largely depend upon the support that will be given it in the beginning, for once it is under way, there is no doubt that Dutch resolution and patience will give it a thorough trial. The scheme is not a bad one and its progress will be worth watching.

WE read that on the coast of Barlovento, Mexico, particularly about Misanla, where rabbit dogs are frightfully numerous, sea-baths are regarded as a sovereign remedy for hydrophobia. When a mad dog runs amuck there the parties bitten are bundled off to the shore as speedily as possible, and put through a course of night's systematic bathing. The oldest inhabitants declare that hydrophobia has never been known to develop in a patient who has undergone this treatment. Domestic animals, with the trouble are subjected to the same process, and it is said the results are equally efficacious, save in the case of mules, with which it is utterly futile.

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THE Government Astronomer reports to-day on the state of the weather, as follows: "The barometer is falling along the south-east coast of China, and in Luzon, probably owing to the approach of the typhoon indicated on the 6th inst. At 8 p.m. on the 7th the following telegram was issued for transmission to the treaty port

side of Aden. Trusting to see your correspondent come to the front and explain exactly wherein the letter of "Warning" is "rubbish," I am, Sir,  
Yours very truly,  
AN OUTSIDER.  
Hongkong, September 7th, 1888.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, 7th September, 1888.

The *Fuh-mu-chai*, our Customs cruiser, after an overhaul of her machinery in your colony, returned here last week just in time to make a good seizure of Opium (47 tons) from one of the river steamers. The *Lee-yuen*, a Chinese launch which was chartered at \$320 per month to take her place, proved anything but equal to the Customs' needs.

The Imperial Telegraphs have purchased a launch belonging to Hongkong named the *Nanping* for \$6,000. The Administration have been dependent on native vessels for the repairs of their lines heretofore; so that with this improved means at their disposal we may hope to have less cause for complaint at the long interruptions.

The Viceroy has lately utilised steam launches to convey students up the West River to Wu-chau-fu, which all goes to prove that His Excellency recognises the superiority of foreign steamers as a means of conveyance on the inland waters when there are any questions of importance at stake; in this instance there was a prospect of the students being too late for the Provincial examinations in Kwangsi if allowed to proceed by ordinary methods.

I hear that Captain Stoyan of the Duck Co.'s tug *Pilot Fish* has discovered an unknown sunken rock somewhere near the fairway to Gap Rock. If such is the case, the fact ought to be published without delay and the position located by your Harbour authorities. The usual red-tape procedure is to notify the Naval Commander-in-Chief, who in turn issues a notification of same, but considering the British Admiral is at this moment cruising somewhere in the Gulf of Tartary it would be absurd to follow such a course in the present instance.

The Chinese youth who lately organized that murderous attack on his mother's house in Macao has been set free and has returned to the bosom of his family on the mainland adjacent. He is said to be doing the penitent, preparatory to marrying the daughter of an influential and wealthy mandarin, to whom he has been engaged for some time. It was the expectant father-in-law's purpose that he should be sent to the magic circle in Macao, which admitted of the young man's escaping.

Another marriage is also on the *topis*, namely, that of the Viceroy's son, who so extinguished himself at his examination in the North last year. He is engaged to the daughter of our late Fu-tai-wu, now en route to Honan.

A native contractor of Hongkong has secured the contract for building the new Custom House at Whampoa.

The successful settlement of the Java coolie emigration from Swatow which you chronicled some days ago, was brought about mainly through the exertions, skill and tact of Herr Butler, the popular Consul for Germany here.

Hsu, late Chinese Minister to Berlin, who has recently received a high decoration from the German Government, has been a guest of the Viceroy's for some months, and is understood to advise His Excellency in all matters of foreign policy, more especially with regard to the kidnapping and rendition cases with your colony.

It is noteworthy that virtually the first railway in China, that between Taku and Tientsin, was opened to public traffic on the anniversary of the capture of the Taku forts. While on this subject it would appear as if Lord Wolseley during his recent visit to Ireland had been residing in the neighborhood of Blarney. To gather from the paper he has just contributed to a leading Magazine, he would seem to indicate that the attack on the Taku forts on the 21st August, 1860, was a formidable affair for the Allies, whereas it was nothing of the kind. Not a single casualty of any kind occurred in the naval attacking squadron although the guns in the forts principally pointed seawards. Hardly a single gun in the southern forts could assist in the defense of the northern fort; neither did the British and French attacking forces lose one hundred men all told. The weapons of the Chinese garrisons were mostly antiquated gingals supplied with ammunition of very inferior quality. This latter fact, I venture to think, is substantiated by the very incident Lord Wolseley so glibly relates, in which he describes Sir Gerald Graham on horseback within a hundred yards of the north fort, receiving a Chinese bullet in the leg and without discomfort or any apparent outward indication of the wound being visible; or else we may assume his lordship would not have so familiarly slapped his friend's leg.

The lame excuse of the Naval authorities for not docking H.M.S. *Audacious* at Hongkong will not tend to restore confidence to the public in regard to the capabilities of our fleet, when our late flagship is in such a gingham condition that she could not stand the risk of a voyage from Japan to your port without docking, merely because it was the end of the typhoon season.

The tri-annual examinations begin in this city on Tuesday, and students are flocking in from all parts of the province.

MOUKDEN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

7th August, 1888.

On the 14th instant a most disastrous calamity overtook the inhabitants of the region. During the past fortnight rain has fallen almost incessantly, flooding the rivers to the East and North, and it was feared that the *Hun Ho* would overflow its banks and fall into the small river which passes the east suburb of the city. This took place on the morning of the above date, when the water began to rise with extraordinary rapidity, reaching in three hours a height of fifteen feet at our front gate. Where a few hours previously fields of millet flourished was soon a foaming torrent, sweeping into the yards and houses on the plain to the east and south. The havoc it created soon became manifold. First trees swept past torn up by the roots, millet, and logs of wood from a wood-yard at some distance. Then came carts, household furniture, cupboards, tables, chairs, boxes; followed by horses, mules, cows, dogs, etc., etc., some already drowned, others struggling for life, and at last were to be seen human beings floating past on rafts or holding on to pieces of wood. It then became apparent that the low-lying villages to the east had been inundated; and that the larger part of the east and south suburbs was inundated. When the water attained a height of over twenty feet it ceased to rise, and during the evening subsided considerably. Next morning we were able to view our surroundings, which presented a distressing spectacle. In the south suburb a hundred houses have been wrecked, and a great deal of property has been destroyed. A large part of the outer wall of the city has been swept away; and not a vestige of the South Gate remains. To-day I am informed that the north and west suburbs were also under water, and the people there have suffered seriously. Many have been drowned, and probably still more

have been crushed by the falling houses. At a short distance from us five were carried away by the current, three were rescued when passing the Mission Hospital gate, the other two have not since been heard of. Of another family of nine only one remains. Not a few were saved by holding on to trees till the water subsided. It is impossible as yet to ascertain the amount of damage done; but the loss of life and property must be very great.

The authorities deserve great credit for their prompt efforts in the work of rescuing and administering relief. The Governor General has already expended Tls. 1,000 in providing food. Many are now flocking in from the village, homeless and destitute. The crops in the neighbourhood are ruined; and it is feared that the remote may be still more disastrous than the immediate results of the inundation.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

August 20th.

One of the most disastrous floods that has happened for many years has just befallen the province, bringing with it immediate death to hundreds of unfortunate, utter annihilation to many homes, destruction to crops, which at the best were poor, and the prospect of something like general famine for the coming winter. During the latter days of July and the first days of August heavy rains fell, the river *Hwen*—which passes Moukden about three miles south of the city, rose to a considerable height, and the current even then ran so strong that sea boats were with difficulty towed against the stream. The road from the city to the river resembled a canal three feet deep, and the fields in low-lying regions were quite covered with water; on the back of this there came over a week's almost continuous rain, and on the morning of the 14th the *Hwen* burst its banks and rushed across country in a fearful tide, entered the east suburb at a point where a wooden barrier spans a sheet of water called the *Siau Ho*, and swept everything before it, passing out at the south side, and thence back to the main river. It is impossible as yet to tell the extent of the damage done, both within the suburb and east and south of the city. We hear of hundreds of houses having fallen, and the inmates crushed to death in many cases. The south and north suburbs were under water and the distress is very great. But the condition of things in the immediate neighbourhood of Moukden—bad as it is, is but an indication of the dreadful state of affairs that obtains throughout the province.

Rumour has it that the *Sungari* has overflowed its banks and that the city of Kirin is under water. If it be so, the probability is that the great grain producing district, the granary of Manchuria, is flooded.

In Fengtien, from the city of Kaiyuan to New-chwang, all along the country washed by the *Liao*, the present distress cannot be otherwise than very great, and the coming winter something terrible to contemplate.—N. C. Daily News.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

28th August, 1888.

Yesterday the Viceroy reviewed the "Medical Cadet Detachment" which Dr. Myers has brought up here. The parade was held in the Imperial Military school ground opposite the foreign settlement. The Viceroy's Military Cadets, and other men undergoing foreign training, were turned out, and formed the guard of honour for His Excellency. The Town Band was also in attendance, which, together with the large course of foreigners (including several ladies), sold by all chemists and medicine vendors, as the only one we know of that actually possesses every desirable quality. They remove the pressure upon the brain, correct the liver, and cause the bowels to act with ease and regularity. They never gripe or produce the slightest sickness of the stomach, or any other unpleasant feeling or symptom. Neither do they induce further constipation, as nearly all other pills do. As a further and crowning merit, Mother Seigels' Pills are covered with a tasteless and harmless coating, which causes them to resemble pearls, thus rendering them as pleasant to the palate as they are effective in curing disease. If you have a severe cold and are threatened with a fever, with pain in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses will break up the cold and prevent the fever. A coated tongue, with a brackish taste in the mouth, is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A dose of Seigels' Pills will effect a speedy cure. Often-times partially decayed food in the stomach and bowels produces sickness, nausea, &c. Cleanse the bowels with a dose of these pills, and good health will follow.

Unlike many kinds of pills, they do not make you feel worse before you are better. They are, without doubt, the best family physic ever discovered. They remove all obstructions to the natural functions in either sex without any unpleasant effects.—Advt.

HOW PILLS ARE MADE.

The custom of taking medicine in the form of pills dates far back in history. The object is to enable us to swallow easily in a condensed form disagreeable and nauseous, but very useful, drugs. To what vast dimensions pill-taking has grown may be imagined when we say that in England alone about 2,000,000,000 (two thousand million) pills are consumed every year. In early days pills were made slowly by hand, as the demand was comparatively small. To-day they are produced with infinitely greater rapidity by machines especially contrived for the purpose, and with greater accuracy, too, in the proportions of the various ingredients employed.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco.....\$200.00  
To San Francisco and return.....350.00  
To Liverpool.....325.00  
To London.....330.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight, or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,  
Agent

Hongkong, 8th September, 1888.

CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE.

ON and after to-day, 8th September and until further notice Mr. WALTER JUDD will be in charge of this AGENCY, all communications should be addressed to him at this Office.

HAROLD DOWSON.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1888.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in FREEMAN'S HALL, Queen's Street, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1888.

STEAM TO STRAITS COLOMBO, AND BOMBAY.

THE P. & Q. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"TEHERAN" will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent

Hongkong, 8th September, 1888.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"ABERDEEN," will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C. and SAN FRANCISCO, via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 27th September, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S.S. "AEVYSSINIA"

on the 6th October.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver and Victoria.....(Mex.) \$160.00  
To San Francisco.....175.00  
To all Canadian Points in Canada.....230.00  
and the United States.....300.00  
To London.....305.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 26th September.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office, and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1888.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

SEVERAL RELIABLE HACKS AND CARRIAGE PONIES.

ALSO, A First-class London made DOG-CART AND

THREE BASKET CARRIAGES, all in good order.

For Particulars, Apply to

W. G. PEDDER'S HILL

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1888.

FOR \$100 EACH—\$17,000.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

W. H. GASKELL, Acting Chief Accountant.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1888.

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